Listing of the Claims

1. (previously presented) A method of making a fuser member having a support comprising the steps of:

A) providing a support;

B) coating a coating composition contained in an organic solvent onto the support, thereby forming a layer of the coating composition on said support, said coating composition comprising a fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer, a curing agent having a bisphenol residue, a particulate filler containing zinc oxide, antimony-doped tin oxide particles, and an aminosiloxane, the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer having subunits of:

$$—(CH_2\,CF_2)x—, —(CF_2CF(CF_3)y—, \text{and } —(CF_2\,CF_2)z—,$$

wherein

x is from 1 to 50 or 60 to 80 mole percent,

y is from 10 to 90 mole percent,

z is from 10 to 90 mole percent,

x + y + z equals 100 mole percent; and

C) curing said layer of the coating composition on said support for 5 to 10 hours at a temperature in the range of 25°C to 120°C.

2. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the aminosiloxane is an amino functional polydimethyl siloxane copolymer.

3. (original) The method of claim 2 wherein the amino functional polydimethyl siloxane copolymer comprises amino functional units selected from the group consisting of (aminoethylaminopropyl) methyl, (aminopropyl) methyl and (aminopropyl) dimethyl.

4. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the aminosiloxane has a total concentration in the coating composition of from 1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

5. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the aminosiloxane has a total concentration in the layer of from 5 to 15 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

6. (canceled)

7. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the zinc oxide has a total concentration in the layer of from 1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

8. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the zinc oxide has a total concentration in the layer of from 3 to 15 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

9. (original) The method of claim 2 wherein the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer is cured by bisphenol residues.

10. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising: forming a cushion layer between said substrate and said layer of the coating composition.

11. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer is nucleophilic addition cured.

12. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein x is from 30 to 50 mole percent, y is from 10 to 90 mole percent, and z is from 10 to 90 mole percent.

13. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein x is from 40 to 50 mole percent and y is from 10 to 15 mole percent.

14. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein z is greater than 40 mole percent.

15. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the antimony-doped tin oxide particles have a total concentration of from 3 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

16. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the antimony-doped tin oxide particles comprise 3 to 10 weight percent antimony.

17. (original) The method of claim 1 wherein the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer further comprises a fluorinated resin.

18. (original) The method of claim 17 wherein the fluorinated resin has a number average molecular weight of between 50,000 to 50,000,000.

19. (original) The method of claim 17 wherein the ratio of fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer to fluorinated resin is between 1 : 1 to 50 :1.

20. (original) The method of claim 17 wherein the fluorinated resin is polytetrafluoroethylene or fluoroethylenepropylene.

21. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said temperature in step C) is in the range of 25°C to 50°C.

22. (previously presented) The method of claim 21 wherein said temperature in step C) is 25°C.